FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE REPORT OF CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS DE-NIED.

Madrid, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869. The truth of the report that Spain has opened negotiations with the United States looking to the independence of Cuba is positively denied.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVES-NEW CARLIST RISINGS. PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

It is asserted to-day that the Spanish Government will shortly call out the reserves. It is reported that formidable uprisings of Carlists have occurred at Tortosa and Teruel.

CARLIST BANDS DEFEATED.

Official advices contradict the statement previously published that two Carlist prisoners had been shot by the order of the Council of War. Several bands of Carlists in different parts of the country have been defeated and scattered within the past day or

QUEEN ISABELLA DISPOSED TO ABDICATE. La France (newspaper) reports that Queen Isabella is disposed to abdicate the throne of Spain in favor of the Prince of Asturias.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH SUBJECTS HELD CAPTIVE IN PARAGUAY,

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Otway, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the agents of the British Government, were making every effort to obtain access to the Englishmen now held captive in Paraguay. The last intelligence received in regard to them was furnished by two American naval officers, and was to the effect that they were all well, but still restrained of their liberty by the command of President Lopez.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Viscount Milton asked if the Government could inform the House what progress had been made in the San Juan Boundary negotiations, and what the expense of holding possession of the island had been. Mr. Otway replied that as differences still existed with the United States on the question, Her Majesty's Government was unable to furnish any in formation or lay any correspondence on the table. The Government of 1860 had submitted to the House what information it thought fit. If Lord Milton was able to add anything to that, the Government would be glad to hear from him. It was impossible at such short notice to say what the cost of the occupation of the island amounted to.

HARVARD.

The Harvard crew were out again on the Thames to-day and showed a better form. They were visited to-day by Shaw, the coxswain of the Oxford boat. THE FIRE BRIGADE VISIT.

A portion of the London Metropolitan Fire Brigade propose to visit New-York.

END OF A NOTED DIVORCE SUIT. Mrs. Varian has gained her suit for divorce against the Marquis of Waterford, with costs.

BUSINESS SUSPENSION. The Greek firm of Franghiadi & Rhodoconachi

the New-York branch of which failed this week, has suspended payment here. TRIAL TRIP OF THE HARVARD CREW.

The Harvard crew made two practice trips on the Thames to-day. The weather was rainy and otherwise unfavorable; but the men exhibited a decided improvement in their rowing. Their dip is not so deep as before, and they take longer strokes.

THE DISESTABLISHED BISHOPS. DUBLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1860.

The Irish bishops met in private conference in this city to-day, to consider the reorganization of the Irish Church-A NEW MAYOR.

Mr. Purdou, a Conservative, has been elected Mayor of Dublin, but the Liberals have a majority in the Council.

GERMANY.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869. The Börsen Zeitung, discussing the possibility of the imposition by Congress of a tax on the coupons of United States bonds, expresses confidence that the Republicans will remain faithful to the programme in which they pronounced energetically against re pudiation. The Zeitung declares that current rumors to the effect that such a tax is contemplated are mere maneuvers of the Stock Exchange.

TURKEY.

MENACING LETTER OF THE SULTAN TO THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869. An Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Vizier is about to leave for Egypt, bearing a letter to the Viceroy. which, after recounting the grievances of the Sublime Porte, concludes with the intimation that in case no satisfactory explanations are given, the Porte will withdraw the privileges accorded by the

PORTUGAL.

CABLE CONCESSIONS. Lisnon, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

The Chambers have adopted a resolution author izing the Government to grant concessions to companies desiring to lay submarine cables to or from the shores of Portugal.

FRANCE.

THE EMPRESS TO VISIT CONSTANTINOPLE. Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to visit Constantinople in September. Preparations on the most extensive scale have already commenced there for her NEW PROVISIONS OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Among the clauses of the Senatus Consultum is one providing that on the demand of five members the Scuate may resolve itself into a Secret Committee. The relations of the Senate and the Corps Legis

latif with the Emperor and with one another will bereafter be regulated by an imperial decree. A PRESS OPINION.

The Journal des Debats thinks the reforms now proposed will not disappoint the hopes raised by the imperlal message to the Corps Legislatiff.

M. ROUBER-CONSTITUTION-BREAKING BY THE EMPEROR-THE LEFT-CENTER - IMPERIAL INDECISION-THE PROSPECTS.

Parts, July 23 .- Without going into the abyssmally abstrace question of what the Emperor means in the way of reforms, it is to be noted that he can desire no fitter instrument for their expression and initiatory execution than M. Rouher, who has been hitherto and notoriously opposed to them. It was he who resigned his post on occasion of the 19th Jancary letter, and then resumed it to retard, mutilate, and so far as in him lay frustrate the promises of that letter. It is not strange, then, that, considering this man's appointment to this post, and the political antecedents of the new ministers, the sudden little flush of hope indulged in by moderate liberals on the occasion of the 12th July mesrage has given way to profound distrust. Prevost Paradol, whose frank acceptance of that good sign I quoted from the Debats in my last letter, has felt himself constrained to come out since with as frank a confession of deceived hope and vain regrets. People make this comparison of facts and dates : 19th January, 1807, Government makes liberal promises, and M. Rouher logically reaigns; 48 hours later he resumes office, possesses the entire confidence of his master, and delays for 18 mouths the pitiful seant fulfillment of those promisses in the fragmentary restrictive laws on the press and public meetings. July 12, 1929, Government has a fresh attack of liberalism, M. Rouher again logically resigns, and ten days later practically resumes his office-under change of style and post-of restriclive managing editor of the new reforms. To coping the distruct, Government, after num-

berless backings and fillings, has (temporarily) finally returned to the second, in its first series, of hesitating decisions regarding the prorogation of the Legislature, and definitely concludes that it shall be indefinite. This means, if the decision holds that the Chamber convoked a few weeks ago for verification of the elections of its members, 55 of which remain unverified, will not be reconvoked till the more or less grave changes in its rights, privileges, and organization are discussed and resolved on by the Emperor and the Senate, without its or the nation's participa-

Meantime, and apart from the vague promises of the message, Government does nothing to remove this distrust of their being made in good faith. There has been no month in all the imperial regime more fertile than the one just past in condemnation of journalists. For more than a month now respectable men are held in preventive imprisonment, shut off even-from free communication with their families, on the untried charge of having conspired the overthrow of this strong Government. Their friends vainly proclaim for them the justice of a speedy trial. Against this crying abomination of indefinite preventive imprisonment no one protested more earnestly, when Louis Philippe was monarch of France, than his then prisoner the actual monarch of France.

Observe, now, that an act of amnesty in favor of ournalistic and other political criminals is distinctly within the constitutional powers of the Chief of State. And observe, that while scrupulously omitting to exercise this gracious and strictly constitutional personal right, L. N. B. tramps across the limits of his own Constitution of 1852, with sovereign facility and indifference. Article 44 of that paper bond is as plainly definite as the oath he took of fidelity to the Republic: "Ministers cannot be Members of the Corps Legislatif." Two of the newly appointed members of his Ministry are members of the Corps Legislatif-which is indefinitely prorogued, with no orders for new elections.

A large and respectable class of one-eyed intelligent foreign observers, who are never tired of observing the hopelessly revolutionary tendency of French Liberals are respectfully requested to observe a little the Emperor's own readiness to violate his own Constitution. Let me add here to the above flagrant instance another proof of the profound disregard of his Constitution entertained by himself and the general public on whom it is imposed. For the three or four days preceding the publication of she decree appointing Rouher President of the Senate for one year, it was generally supposed that if that person was appointed at all, he would be named to the office for life. The fact which everybody knows, that life appointment in this is not constitutionally in the Emperor's gift, did not enter in the slightest degree, as a weakening element, into the supposition. Nor does any one, save here and there a dilletante constitutional abstractionist, look for explanation of the annual quality of Rouher's appointment any other where than in the supposition of that still tough and actively ambitious politician's purpose, to return one of these days to the more stirring business of the Chamber of Deputies.

With this last supposition runs, revived, an elderly rumor that Rouher is to come out in a new part, as reformatory Liberal, far out-Heroding the ittle reformatory play of our Imperial Herod, as set forth in his 12th July programme to the Innocents. I don't say it is probable, it is not invraisemblable. Mr. Rouher was once a Republican, declared himself m 1848 to have been, before 1848 and always, a latent Republican. He is a man of considerable ability, extraordinary cleverness, unbounded ambition, and no conscientious conviction. If his master tells him o, and he thinks he can serve himself in serving his master, he is perfectly capable of shooting ahead of the Third Party in the career of reform.

This party is acting and refraining from action with cautiousness that seems timid and weak to many, that commends itself as wisely modest to others. Its leading members have at least kept their dignity and avoided the snare laid for them by Government when the Emperor offered and urged upon two or three of ace of office in the new Ministry, when they would have been in a minority, and seeming to be responsible, but without any efficient control, would have been swamped themselves and broken the even disciplined front their party now shows to Goyeru ment and the nation. The great majority of the signers of the interpellation, which forced the Emperor to the inditing of his message of July 12, and provoked the queer crisis of the past fortnight, still hold together, and have held several meetings, and are now well constituted as a Constitutional Left-Center party. They have resolved to throw no obstacles in the way of the Emperor's proprio meta reforms. They renounce all factious factics. They hold firmly o the purpose, primarily indicated in their interpelation, of pursuing until they obtain a copartnership for the Legislature in the Government, to be expressed practically, if not formally, by Ministerial

responsibility. There were at the last review 116 signers to the interpellation of the Left Center. Some of these were camp followers, intelligent contrabands, cross-eyed waiters on Providence, looking both ways for Sunday, timid doubters, constituted human impostors with calculating gizzards substituted for souls, recruited from the Right and the Right Center, the Marais, the low, foul marsh. In solid rank and file, the Left Center counts to-day about 100, tolerably well disciplined. If the Government does not come to them, they will oppose Government.

The Left has also held daily and nightly cancuses a wofully undisciplined militia, numbering about 40 in all, of whom something like 29 insist each on being major-generals, or colonels at lowest. The immediate result is no result, in the way of combined action. But as a general thing they will support the Left Center on field days, and, counted with the Left Center, they come close on to making a majority in the Chamber. Their power as guerrillas is not to be measured by their numbers. From the veteran Thiers up or down to Bancel, there is hardly one of the 40 who can't deal hard blows or is not skillful in fence. The active brain, the driving intellectual force of the new Chamber, is with those 40 rather than with the remaining 250, whose Right ranks, let alone Center, are largely filled literally with dead

Now looms the question, whether this House, with its 55 "unverified" members, with its majority of members forced to election as official candidates, is to be the working new Chamber for the next six years, under a modification of conditions, not anticipated at the time of its elections, promised under the force of extra pressure, and to be devised and

shaped without its concurrent advice? A dissolution of the present House and ordering of new elections are talked of, conjectured, hoped for, and feared among the future possibilities, I note the current talk in this regard as a fact of the times to be noted. No human creature's opinion as to the probabilities of the case-your reporter's less, if possible, than another's-is worth one instant's heed from the idlest of readers. The vacillating, hesitating, spasmodically sudden, jerky, self-contradictory, undecisive decisions which Louis Napoleon, or his Government, has come to, gone past, returned to, dawdled over, and provisionally renounced, or taken up again in the last ten days, throws all rational conjecture for the next ten days at fauls. Only, this seems hopefully on to certainty: Whatever His Majesty meant by his message of July 12, whatever he meant at the time of writing, or now means, or may, within the next 48 hours, come to mean, that its vague promises shall be made to seem to mean in their more definite recditing in the form of a Scnatus Consultum, this last will, by the inevitable force of things, get a more liberal interpretation practically than is signified by the letter of it, or is wished by the antediluvian old Senators who will vote for it. We are told, and the French insist on telling us,

that they are par excellence a logical folk. It sometimes strikes me that they smistake word logic for antil Friday.

the logic of things. Pertly oblivious of the truth that "the best reasoned is not always the most reasonable conclusions," and carcless, in the exorbitant conceit of their own power to vanquish Napoleon III. and Napoleonism, of the advantage they have at hand in letting L. N. B. destroy himself. For "above all he," though no Frenchman, like Louis XIV. "forgets that no dominion can at once be hereditary and despotie; that although he might transmit to his descendants his own extreme and unlimited rights, he could not transmit to them the talents or the fortune necessary to render such rights effectual."

If the French nation can only wait, it can surely evolve political liberty from the present crisis. If t insist on paying to Louis Napoleon the exorbitant homage of personal hate-on regarding him as personal God or devil, and not as a disagreeable human accident-on making his poor individual, transient person, the objective of a revolutionary movement-why then it is like to repeat its old sad experience of jumping out of window instead of going safely down stairs.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

LOAN AND CONFISCATION - NUMBER OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.-The Captain-General has authorized the Spanish Bank to issue a second loan. The proceeds of the confiscated estates are specially pledged for its redemption. The number of volunteers in the island is 36,000. The total given in the lispatch of the 26th ult. was incorrect. The steamships Columbia and City of Mexico arrived here this morning from New-York.

VOLUNTEER BARBARITIES - BANKRUPTCY - THE PRESS.

HAVANA, July 28 .- The mobilized volunteers of Puerto Principe are committing all the barbarities they can. As soon as Letona had left the city, their cruel conduct knew no bounds. They wished to rob a Spaniard, who lived in his quinta quietly and inoffensively, and, in order to effect it, assassinated him. His name was Joaquin Rodriquez. They assassinated a certain Varona in the street; and taking from his dwelling a creole, they killed him without ceremony. The monetary situation is bad. The sugar crop is in, and is by no means satisfactory. The direction of the Banco Espanal is working well for the Government, but it will never be able to collect enough duties and contributions to reimburse the bank. The scarcity of money is so great that some of the workmen of the Maestranza de Artilleria have been discharged. This establishment belongs to the Government. There are 3,000 vacant houses in Havana. La Prensa, in its yesterday's issue, counsels the offering of a fixed price for the heads of the insurgent chiefs, and says that, if this is done, everything will oon be tranquil. La Voz de Cuba inderses the sugtestion : "Let us proceed at once in the matter and inish the rebellion," adds its insance editor. Many muses are becoming bankrupt. That of F. Andrew & Co. went under the other day, showing paper on and for \$180,000. They wanted to settle in nine rears, but the creditors would not listen to the proposal. There will be announced at an early day ways other fullness. any other failures.

THE JUNTA AND THE FUNDS.

The rumors raised by Spanish spics in this city to the effect that several of the principal members of the Junta are in a state of pecuniary embarrassment, are totally willout foundation. Although the late expedition cost over \$150,000, and although member to a large amount has been expended for other patrictle purposes, the members of the Junta are yet able and willing to give material and to their struggling country. A slight fracas occurred yesterday afternoon about 22 octoox between an Irish gentleman, an agent of the Junta, and an Englishmen, a spy of the Spanish Consul. The spy had been dogging the foolsieps of the agent from No. 71 Hroadway, backwards and forwards through several streets, when between Bowling green and Broadway, the latter turned upon the former, taxed him with being a spy, stapped his face, and put him to flight. What has been already said in THE THIBUNE about an expedition being in preparation is receiving daily confirmation. The place of departure will be a certain Southern part, which, for shviois reaces, it is not thought prepar to mention. An experienced Irish officer, formerly in the Volunteer Cavalry, is singled out as the commander. The segment has yet in his employ several spics of different nationalities who follow the Cuban sympathizers, and strain every nerve to ascertain their intentions. The dissensions, if any such existed, between Sener Lemis and the Junta, are totally healed, and the condial unanimity which pervades their counsels betekens success to their future their counsels betokens success to their fute

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

FORTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF WHISKY DE-STROYED-LOSS OVER TEN MILLION DOL-LARS-REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1 a. m .- The United States Bonded Warehouse on Lombard-st wharf, better known as Patterson's storehouse, a six-story brick buildng, 250 feet by 150 feet, and containg 40,000 barrels of whisky, and other goods valued at ten or eleven milions of dollars, took fire at 7 o'clock this evening, and up to this hour has defied the efforts of the fire men to subdue the flames. The burning liquor running through the streets like rivers, destroys the ose, thus interfering with the work of the firemen. It is impossible to state how far the fire will extend. A large number of minor casualties have occurred, but no lives are known to have been lost except those of four children who were killed by falling bricks. The origin of the fire is stated as follows: The immense weight of whisky stored in the south end of building, directly over the engine room, caused the apper part of the building to give way, thus letting the whisky down into the engine-room. In an instant the fire spread throughout the six stories. The firemen directed their efforts to the saving of the surrounding property, it being impossible to do anything with the varehouse. Most of the whisky was that on which duty had been paid under the Extension act of Congress This fire is the most destructive which has occurred in this city since the great fire of 1850. The principal losers are the Haneys, Catherwood, and John Gibson's Sons At this hour, it is impossible to state the amount of in-

surance. LATER-1:15 A. M .- A heavy thunder storm has set in, which will aid in reducing the fire, but it is still burning unchecked. The great heat prevents close approach to ascertain minor particulars, but the streets are full of rumors of lives lost by falling walls. The stores destroyed were considered to be entirely fire-proof, having iron doors and shutters. There were 18-inch walls be tween each of the eight stores, but they burned almost as if made of wood. The burning whisky ran into the sewers, causing explosions and great panic among the spectators, which was not lessened by reports that the buildings contained powder, saltpeter, etc. These buildings were erected some 15 years ago, and were considered the finest of the kind in the country. They were formerly used by the Government for storing sugars, cigars, etc., but re cently were entirely devoted to the storage of whisky in STILL LATER-2 a. m .- The fire will not spread any fur-

ther. The heavy rain continues, and is checking the flames,

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ALBANY. Albany, Aug. 4.—This afternoon, as Joseph hafer, a teamster, was driving a span of horses across the Central Railroad track in Spencer street, a locomotive cked down upon the team, instantly killing both of the sees. Shafer was knocked off his truck and fell under a He was terribly crushed, and his neck, back and is were broken. He was killed instantly. A boy ned Claffin, who was also on the truck, was thrown unter and had one of his feet badly injured. Shafer res a family. The same locomotive has killed three four persons the past year.

THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 4.-The American Dental Association held two sessions at Hathorn's Hall to-day. The Auditing Committee examined the Treasurer's books, and offered the following resolution: "That urer's books, and offered the following resolution: "That a dentist, having once been appointed as a delegate and become a permanent member, is not eligible to act again has a delegate until his dues are paid in full." The resolution was adopted. Dr. C. Paimer made a report on Operating Dentistry, which was demonstrated by well-executed drawings and models of teeth. The discussion on Dental Pathology and Physiology was then continued. The session will close on Friday afternoon.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF SHERIFF GRIGGS. ALBANY, Aug. 4.-An inquest was held in this city to-day by Coroner Hurley over the body of Willard Griggs, who died from wounds received in the recent anti-rent disturbance. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing material was elicited that has not already been published. The inquest was adjourned

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE POT THE TENNESSEE SEN-ATORSHIP — THE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS-RUMORED REMOVAL OF OFFICE-HOLDERS IN MISSISSIPPI - REFORMS IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869. Late advices from Tennessee state that the Hon. Bailie Peyton, who is running for the State Senate from the Summer County District, with a certainty of success, will be pressed as a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Andrew Johnson. Col. Peyton is a well wn politician, a man of high character, and is said to have been a firm Unionist. He was an Old Line Whig, but in 1864 endeavored to place an Electoral ticket for McClellan before the people of the State. Andrew Johnson, who was then Military Governor and the nomines of the Republican party for Vice-President, broke up the McClellan meetings with the military under his command, and hence there was no Electoral ticket run. It is asserted that Col. Peyton has not forgotten the arbitrary course of Andrew Johnson, and will fight him to the

Col. D. U. Barziza of Texas, counsel for Ben Brown et al., who murdered Doctor Maxwell, at Bryan, in that State, some weeks since, has arrived in Washington. Col. Barziza proposes to secure on the part of his client the same understanding as that arrived at in the case of Yerger, viz., a suspension of any judgment that may be decreed by the military commission until the constitutionality of the right of trial by such commission in said State has been definitely determined by the Supreme Court. The colonel reports the situation of affairs in Texas as most desirable. He says the damage done by the late floods in the Colorado and Gaudaloupe Valleys had been greatly exaggerated, and that although the losses will amount to one or two millions of dollars, it has already been repaired, and not more than one fifth of the crops will be destroyed. The cotton crop is the largest ever raised. There will be an exciting campaign be tween Gen. Davis and Gov. Hamilton. Upon the ticket with Gov. Hamilton will be presented the name of Dr. Bould's Baker, as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Baker was an original Unionist, and fled from Texas during the reign of terror, in company with Gov. Hamilton. Among other issues presented for the campaign is the division of the State, Gen. Davis favoring immediate division, and Gov. Hamilton opposing the same, until the influx of population shall warrant such separation of the

Before Gen. Ames left here it was reported that several ominent Federal office-holders who have been active the Dent movement were to be suspended. The papers are stated to have been made out on the President's arrival from Long Branch, but, for some reason unknown to the Mississippi Republicans now here, action has been withheld. There is considerable disappointment feit by

Commissioner Delano has adopted a very important ule that must work to the good of the public. He directs that from time to time the Supervisors of Internal Revenue shall be transposed from one district to another, and, as the first move in the plan, has ordered that Supervisor Totten of the Western District, Pennsylvania, shall be transferred to the Eastern District of that State, and Southworth, present Supervisor of the latter district, shall be placed in some district yet to be designated. Thus, for example, a New-York Supervisor may find himself suddenly ordered off to the Pacific coast; and rice versa. The object of this transposition of Supervisors is to break up any combination where the Revenue officers may have formed rings among themselves, or with distillers, with the counivance or knowledge of Supervisors, who, it is alleged, in some instances, share in the division of spoils gathered from evasions of the Revenue laws or plain frauds upon the Government. From facts that have come to the knowledge of the Commissioner, it is evident that this new rule will result in placing immense sums in the Treasury that otherwise would be lost. It is also and Gaugers will hereafter be selected by the Department here, without reference to, or suggestions from, Supervisors, Collectors, or other Revenue officers, as is the custom now. Under the present practice, a corrupt Supervisor can substantially defeat the purpose of the law in the appointment of officers with whom they are in

Ex-Secretary Stanton and family left this city to-day for the North, and after remaining a few days in Philadelphia, will proceed to some of the Northern watering

INCREASED INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN VIRGINIA-THE TEN DOLLAR COUNTER PEITS-REPORT OF THE WEST POINT | | | OF VISITORS-THE CALIFORNIA AND OL. BOUNDARY LINE-TRADE MARKS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.I

Dr. Presbrey, Supervisor of Virginia and West Virginia, s here in consultation with the Internal Revenue Bureau relative to revenue matters in his district. He reports a remarkable improvement in the morale of the service. and a large increase in collections. In the HId, or Richmond District, there was paid as taxes upon tobacco for five months, from March ist hast, \$726,293, being an excess of the same period in 1868 of \$634,588; the tax being now harely two cents per pound as against forty cents last year. There was shipped in bond to other districts from Richmond during the same period this year, 4,44,617 pounds of manufactured tobacco, an excess of 212,310 pounds more than was shipped in the same months of last year. In the Hd. or Petersburg District, the increase in collections from tobacco during the same period, is nearly \$850,000. In the Vth, or Lynchburg District, the increase will reach fully \$200,000. The revenue from tobacco in these three Districts this year for five months to Aug. 1, 18 \$1.184,588 in excess of the same period last year; while the shipments in bond are increased this year \$2,500,500 pounds over last year. This large increase in the taxes collected, is the result of a more thorough compliance with, and enforcement of the law, and fully demonstrates the superiority of the stamp system for the collection of the tax upon tobacco, smif, and cigars over the old method. five months, from March 1st last, \$126,293, being an excess

tion of the lax upon tobacco, shift, and cigars over the old method.

The Internal Bevenue receipts to-day were \$74,000.

The Revenue Bureau has ordered a change of the small tobacco stamps for two ownes packages of class No. 16 for a strip stamp. The new series of tobacco stamps (registered) will soon be ready for issue. The unregistered will soon be ready for issue. The unregistered stamps will be ready in ten days.

New developments are being made daily concerning the new spurious \$10 greenback, specimens of which come to the United States Treasurer's Office every day. When the first series was received Gen. Spinner on examination came to the conclusion that they had been put out as a blind for future operations. Although very skillfully executed, they presented so many defects that exwhen the first series was received the plant been put annuation came to the conclusion that they had been put out as a blind for future operations. Although very skillfully executed, they presented so many defects that experienced persons could detect them readily. Thus the public were notified of the imperfect dots opposite the figures "10" on each end of the note, the lack of distinct tones of figues in the left wing of the eagle, the want of a period after the letter "E" in Spinner's name, and various other omissions. Two specimens received to-day bear witness that they are new issues, for all the defects above referred to have been removed, and the general appearance of the notes is so exactly like the genume that it almost defies detection by professional experts.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, received at the War Department, states, among other things, that although the institution has effected much good, it does not meet the requirements of the present day, and should therefore be raised to a higher standard. They recommend that the Academy be enlarged, and the number of pupils increased. The Board find that, considering existing obstacles, wonderful results have been attained under the present organization.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has re-

The Board find that, considering existing obstacies, worderful results have been attained under the present organization.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a letter from the surveyor of the boundary line between the State of California and Oregon, announcing the establishment of that line as far as 191st mile. The work is progressing as rapidly as the exceedingly unfavorable nature of the country will admit, and will probably be completed during the present month.

A convention was concluded on the 15th day of April, and proclaimed on the 5th of July last, between the United States and the Emperor of the French, to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade marks. Every reproduction in one of the two countries of trade marks affixed in the other to merchandise to prove its origin and quality is forbidden, and gives ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or a shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or a shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject to shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or citizen of that country. The owners of trade marks residing in either of the two countries who wish to alter their marks must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the Patent Office at Washington, and in the Clerk's office of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Schie at Paris. An additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia of the 18th of December, 1832, concluded on the 5th of January, 1885, and proclaimed on the 18th of October last, contains substantially the same provisions, excepting that the trade mark of citizens of the United States must be lodged in the Department of the United States must be lodged in the Department of the United S

the provisions of the said convention or of the said article, and all correspondence relative to such application,
must be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents,
washington, D. C.
Nothing official will be done concerning the appointment to the vacant Sixth Collection District of New York
until after the return of the President.
Capt. R. N. Stembel has been ordered to hold himself in
readiness for the command of the naval rendezvous at
leaston.

loston. First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville has been First Assistant tagineer neorge w. Melville has been detached from duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at Norfolk and ordered to the Lancaster, relieving First Assistant G. M. L. Maccarty, who is ordered to Pomeroy to resign their seats.

perform the duties of Assistant Inspector of Machinery at Norfolk.

REMARKABLE MURDER IN BOSTON.

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE MURDERED IN THE PRES-ENCE OF HER FAMILY.

Boston, Aug. 4.-The wife of Dr. A. H. Hobbs of No. 1,266 Washington-st. was shot dead about 11 o'clock last night in her own parlor and in the presence of her husband and son, by Major Thomas L. White, a boarder with the doctor, under medical treatment. The mur derer fired two shots from a revolver, the second shot penetrating the victim's left breast, and passing through per body. White was at once arrested. He is a gentle manly-looking person, of about 30. He said he was a resident of Tennessee. Mrs. Hobbs, the murdered wo-man, was the second wife of the Doctor. She was aged about 35. The murderer White came from Nova Scotla. He studied law in this city, and was admitted to practice. When the war commenced he enlisted in the 9th Massa chusetts Regiment as a private and served with distinc tion. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg and subsequently promoted to the rank of Major for gallantry. Of late he has resided in Mississippi, and was a delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention of 1868, and since, has acted as a registry officer, a position secured for him by his friend Gen. Dent. He came to Boston about two weeks ago from Mississippi, suffering from a pulmonary complaint, and, having been an intimate friend of Dr. Hobbs and wife, was taken into their family for medical treatment. He was arraigned in the municipal court to day, and, waiving an examination, he was committed to jail. It is stated that for several years he had known and loved his victim, and that in 1861, after he had attacked her with a knife, he was sent to the lunatic hospital at South Boston, where he remained some six months. An inquest will be held to-morrow afternoon. The Boston Traveler of last evening has the following

The Boston Traveler of last evening has the following account of the tragedy:

Last evening Major White took supper with his host and hostess as usual. After supper the three rose from the table, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs went up stairs to the parior, where they engaged in conversation. Major White repaired to his chamber overhead, and read in a loud voice. This reading disturbed Mrs. How was of a peculiarly nervous temperament, and remarked to her husband, "I do wish the Major would cease." Finally, in despair at the continuance of the reading, Mrs. Hobbs went up stairs and inquired, "Why, Major, what in the world do you read so loud for?" "To expand my lungs," was all the reply which was youth, safed, and Mrs. Hobbs returned down stairs. Major White came after her down stairs with a pistol in his right hand. Clinging to her husband, Mrs. Hobbs servamed in fear: "He's coming with a pistol." This ery seemed to hasten the movements of the Major, for he immediately fired from the stairs, the ball passing slantwise through the parior doer. Mrs. Hobbs dashed the door to and leaned against it. White had reached the foot of the stairs, and fired at the door from the outside. The ball passed through the door from the outside. The ball passed through the door from the outside. The ball passed through the door a moment at the dreadful spectacle, and then rushed bareheaded from the house to the Fifth Police Station on Dudham-st., near by, where he declared, "My wife is shot!" and went back to the house. Sergeant Hartshorn followed closely, and entered the room with a pistol in his hand, he advanced toward him, when the latter turned around and expleme to the interest the power of the passed in his hand, he advanced toward him, when the latter turned around and exclaimed: "I'm you'm man, and this [giving up the revolver) is what I did!"

declared, "My wife is shot," and went back to the house. Sergeant Hartshorn followed closely, and entered the door a moment after. Seeing White in the middle of the room with a pistol in his hand, he advanced toward him, when the latter turned around and exclaimed: "I'm you'd man, and this giving up the revolver) is what I did it with." He quietly submitted to be taken to the Station-House, where he was locked up in a cell to await examination. In reply to a question as to the cause of this dreadful act, he could only say, "There is no cause that will justify what I have done," and seemed very much depressed in spirits.

The accused, Major White, is a man about 30 years of are, 5 feet si inches high, and weighs about 126 pounds. He has brown halr, a large reddish or sandy mustache, large light blue eyes, a Eoman nose, and is rather than favored than fleshy, and somewhat pale. His appearance is quite genteel. Major White came here in 1856, from Nova Scotla. He studied law in the office of Gen. Win. L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston, and afterward practiced law in this city. At the breaking out of the war he became interested in the movement, and entered a volunteer regiment, and afterward was in a colored regiment, of which he became Major. Since the war he has been out of health, and during the past Winterwas in Mississippi for the benefit of his lungs. His acquaintance with Dr. Hobba dates back ten years, and before the war he transacted considerable business for the doctor. He has been on infilmate terms with the family, and has boarded with the doctor for some time, and was under treatment for his lungs. We are not aware yet as to what the contents of the half-destroyed letters found in his room were, or that they had anything at all to do with the matter. Mrs. Hobbs, a number of years ago, was Mrs. Laurie, and boarded at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Dame in Avon-place. Her maiden hame, we believe, was Miss Kuite Sylvester. Dr. Hobbs previous to his marriage to her. Mrs. Hobbs, it appears, was divorced from her fir

ame down stairs, she exclaimed about the pistol to her insband, shut the door and leaned against it, and the econd shot was fired as above stated.

THE EXHIBITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS. CINCINNATI, Aug. 4 .- The exhibition of texile fabrics grows in magnitude and importance. Good adges estimate the number of persons who visited the comes to-day at 20,000. The total number lof entries is 281. Among the receipts to-day was one box of cassi-leres, kerseys, and jeans from Brigham Young's Descret-tills, which was acknowledged by telegraph. Manufac-rers of machinery from all parts of the East have seediness on exhibition.

ADVENTURES OF A BALLOONIST. CHICAGO, Aug. 4 .- Jacob Secrist of Wooster,

Il., made an ascension in that place on Monday. After ascending to a great hight he discovered that the valve was deranged. In attempting to land he was dragged through a field. The balloon became unmanageable, tore up fences and uprooted the growing corn. To avoid being entangied in a tree-top he jumped out of the oar when the balloon floated away. It was last seen passing Lawrence, Massilon and Canton. Secrist escaped with a few slight bruness.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The Royal Canadian Bank will resume

... The Chicago Ecclesiastical Court met yes-terday, and, without taking any action, adjourned until .The New York "Coterie" will give a masquerade ball at the Stetson House, Long Branch,

.... The newspaper fraternity of Maine were n convention at Portland yesterday. To-day they have a clam-bake at the islands.

... Eirch & Heyde's chair factory, in East Chestnut-st., Louisville, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about \$8,000, which is probably insured.

Four buildings on the corner of King and Princests, Toronto, were destroyed yesterday by the falling of a chimney; four men were seriously injured. .The back drivers of Toronto are on a Not a cab has been seen on the streets for two A new by-law regulating fares is the cause of the

... The report of the Coroner of San Francisco for the past 12 months shows a total of 443 deaths requiring investigation, 39 of which were suicides, 11 murders, and 82 accidents. B. R. Hixon, brakeman on the Boston and

It is reported that there are \$12,000,000 in gold in the vaults of the United States Assistant Treas-irer in San Francisco, and that the commercial interests

... Ordnance Sergt. James Skinner, in charge of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, was shot and severely wounded on Sunday last by a private soldier named Johnson, who is now in prison. The bark John Wooster sailed from Bos-

ton yesterday for Constantinople with a cargo of 79,768 muskets, for the Turkish Government. A similar cargo for the same destination was shipped three weeks ago. The schooner Addie Murchie, from New-York for Alexandria in ballast, parted her wheel ropes off Smith's Island on the night of the 31st ult., and before a new set could be rove she struck on the beach. The wreckers have gone to her assistance.

....At a meeting recently held by the Land League, on the Neutral Lands, speeches were made by the Hon, Sidney Clarke and others. Resolutions were passed unanimously denouncing James F. Joy and the United States Senate, and asking Senators Ross and Powerow to realize their rest.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-YORK

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER CITIES.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE SYS-TEM-THE POPULATION ENORMOUSLY OVER-ESTIMATED - IT DOES NOT NOW EXCEED

It cannot be regarded otherwise than as a reat public misfortune that the censuses of 1860 and 1865 entradicted each other in respect to the population of New-York City. The misfertune is still greater if it shalf turn out that the census of 1860 overstated the number of our inhabitants by more than 100,000. The death rates omputed from the census and the annual reports of mortality are almost the only means we have of measuring the healthfulness of the city, and for comparing it with the sanitary condition of other large cities either in Europe or in this country. While it is not given to man to equer death, it is one of the most important functious of the government of a great metropolis like London, Paris, or New-York to wage a defensive war against such infection, both moral and physical, as can be removed or alleviated by preventive measures. Now if the population is not known, or is believed to be hundreds of thousands greater than it realty is, philanthropists and men of public spirit are deceived by false measurements and comparisons, and are tempted to remit their efforts. The mortality reports now show, or appear to show, that the City of News York is more healthful than London or Paris, and people so far from clamoring for reform, are well pleased that the health of the city is so carefully attended to by those having it in charge. Our object in collecting together the dozen or more statistical tables which are included in this article is to show by various lines of reasoning that the census of 1860 was an outrage and a disgrace; that the estimates, without a single exception that we know of, which have since been made of our population, are wrong; that the Board of Health, in their published statements of the rates of mortality, are promulgating rror; that real estate men, in their visions of the growth of the city and the future value of property, are both deceiving and deceived; and that the people, in their indifference to the terrible destruction among the tenement house population, unparalleled in any English speaking city, and in their confidence in their own fancied security have been led as far astray as ignorance and blindness not altogether inexcusable on their part, can well take

Few persons place the number of inhabitants dwelling on Manhattan Island at less than 900,000, and few, we suppose, fix it at more than 1,10°,000. An elaborate article which appeared in a city journal some two or three nonths ago, figured out a total, by Wards, of 1,118,767. The Registrar of Vital Statistics, who certainly ought to be well informed on the subject, states in his second annual report, dated November 17, 1867, that "It is now known that the actual population of this city is very nearly a million." The President of the Board of Health, in his report for the year 1868, which has very recently been published, says that "the average death rate in the entire city in the year ending on the 1st of October, (1868) is estimated at 25.45 in the 1,660 inhabitants." The number of deaths which took place during that period was 25,459, so that the population must have been estimated at 1,060,060. It appears, then, that these who believe our island contains a population of a million souls or more have very high

The Registrar of Vital Statistics, in his report for the same year (1867-68), says:

same year (1867-88), says:

"The rapid increase of population in New-York and Brooklyn during the past three years has rendered it difficult to estimate the death rates in these cities. Hence, in comparing the totals of mortality in these three years, allowance should be made for the cast annual increase of the population. From the best sources of information now available it is believed that the rate of increase of population in New-York since the close of the war has been fully six per cent on the total number year lay year."

It is curious that the Registrar should never have sus. pected that his own tables of the annual (mortality were the best sources of information for forming an estimate of the population of the city, containing, as they do, facts which are much more to be depended on than any census we are likely to have for an indefinite time to come. A. careful analysis and study of those tables, in connection with the standard statistics of the English Registrar-General, would have soon convinced him that this vast annual increase of the population is purely imaginary.

DEATH BATES. It is quite likely that some of our readers have never given much attention to the subject of death rates, and will be obliged to us for defining the term before making any extensive use of it. The annual identh rate of a city for each thousand of the population. It might have been preferable had the death rate been made a per centage, but custom has sanctioned the practice of stating the ratio as so many to the thousand. The information to ba had in this country in regard to the death rates of the chief capitals of Europe is, with the exception of London. exceedingly meager. The figures given in the table below, which were obtained principally from the Journal of the English Statistical Society, are believed to be trustworthy, though we shall not be able to give any such analysis of the death rates of the Continental cities as we shall present for those of the chief cities of Great

TABLE L

DEATH RATES OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. The above figures represent the average mortality of

the cities to which they are annexed. Those for the Prussian cities are corrected by subtracting the numbers of the still-born from the total of deaths, this class of deaths being included neither in the reports of the En. glish Registrar-General, nor in those of the New-York Board of Health. As a very large proportion of the inlabitants of New-York are of German origin, we conceive that the death rates of Berlin, Vienna, Breslau, and Pescu are significant of the hight to which the death rate of this class of our citizens might rise, should the sanitary condition of the city be persistently neglected. We have, moreover, the high authority of Von Humboldt for the pinion that difference of race perceptibly influences the rates of mortality. In those portions of the Kingdom of Prussia where the majority of the population is Slavonie, the proportion of deaths is greater than where the inhabitants are of purely German origin. In the year 1849, in every one of the governmental divisions of Prussia the rate of mortality among the Jews was considerably smaller than among the Gentile population. Throughout the whole kingdom the difference between the Jewish and the Christian death rate was 6 in the 1,600, the former being 24.5 and the latter 30.5.

THE DEATH RATE OF NEW-YORK IN PAST YEARS. If the population of this city is 1,000,000, New-York will rank between the first and the second of the ten representative cities the death rates of which are given in the table above. When our island was less crowded, and when the tenement-house evil had not yet attained its present threatening dimensions, we ought to be able to find some precedent for the low death -rate with which if we accept the conclusions of the Board of Health, we are at present favored. The city is now more densely populated than ever; the tenement-houses are as bad as hey well can be; the streets are no cleaner than in years past, and syet, such are the natural advantages with which we are favored, that the death rate does not rise above 25. It is true, something has been done by the Board of Health, but nothing in comparison with what needs to be done. This the Board itself would be the last to deny. A writer in the London Statistical Journal (Vol. 27, page 175), speaking of sanitary improvements which have been effected in England, mournfully says:

have been effected in England, mournfully says:

"We have to confess that our Boards of Health, our inspectors of nuisances, our millions spent on drainage, our grand aqueducts, and our subterraneous rivers, has o left us to die as we died before. We still hear that this place has ceased to be a charnel-house since its thorough drainage was completed; that the closing of the cellar dwellings has saved thousands of lives annually; but when we get at the totals of the kingdom, we have lost in one part what we have gained in another."

If this could be said of England, what can we say of

If this could be said of England, what can we say of New-York, whose streets are filthy, whose dwellings are crowded, ill-ventilated, and damp, and whose Board of Health has no power to combat these evils effectually It might be supposed that we were healthier 10 or 15 years ago than we are now. Yet this is not the case. On the contrary, we think it would be puzzling to explain the vast improvement which has taken place within ten the unexampled falling off in the death rate. The average number of deaths annually for the 13 years 1849-61 was 21,584. The population of the city in 1855 was 629,816 and the average annual death rate, therefore, exceeded 34. A reduction in the death rate of such a vast city as

New-York from 34 to 25 is unparalleled in the history of mortality records, accomplished us it must have been If accomplished at all, in the face of powerful adverse in